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The Daily Commercial

... notes the almost universal and generally decisive hostility exhibited by literary men toward members of the sartorial craft to the fact that knights of the pen are usually in debt to the knights of the shears, considerer of apparel, whereupon they ... get dunned, then mad, then satirical and libelous.

THE eight ... men of St. Louis wrote to ... Jas. S. Thomas, the Mayor of that city, complaining that, under his control, the provision of the act of the Legislature making eight hours a legal day's work, is totally ignored. Whereunto that official thus laconically replies: "In answer to your communication I will state that I require all persons under my immediate control to work as many hours as I do."

THE leading emigration houses in New York are very generally superceding the sailing packets—which, for a quarter of a century, have been so worthy a source of pride to Americans who beheld them overshadowing the vessels of ... countries in foreign ports—with regular ... commodious screw steamers. Messrs. Williams and Gwin, owners of the famous "Black Star" ships, whereon so many thousands of the best of Ireland's, England's and Germany's overcrowded populations have come to this country, have started a cheap but splendidly fitted line, the pioneer vessel of which arrived from Liverpool last week. In a few years at furthest the passenger business will be confined to steamships exclusively.

SOME of our erring brethren, resident in Memphis, do not take to reconstruction so kindly as might be wished. They have formed an association and circulated a manifesto, the latter explaining the objects of the former In it the members pledge themselves not to purchase any goods, wares or merchandise, with which they can dispense, from States north of the Susquehanna, the Ohio and the Missouri, and not to deal with persons coming South from the Northern States, unless they are known to be "true friends" to the subscribers and their cause. They pledge themselves to a great deal more nonsense besides, but this is enough to show the manner in which Union sentiment has been cultivated among them. What is to be done with such people?

PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY, in an eulogistic notice of his friend Recorder Hackett, of New York, attributes to him accomplishments in the manipulation of arms the like whereof we do not remember having heard before, except in the case of some of Charles Lewis's miraculous duelling heroes. Miles says the learned judge can split bullets on the edge of a knife twenty lines out of twenty at twenty paces. He will take the ashes off a friend's cigar, held in a friend's mouth, at the same distance. He will pick away a quarter held between a friend's finger and thumb, with unerring certainty. He will shoot half dollars propped upright from a friend's head. He will kill a musquito on the wall as far as he can see the "aitmile," and all these things he will do in any attitude you please,—the pistol held on a level with his forehead and turned upside down, fired off between its legs, in a recumbent position—in fact, in any way or every way that will only allow one glance of the unerring eye along the barrel. Judge Hackett is a son of a distinguished comedian. We doubt if the father could see as straight as he son; he too frequently has a "east" in his eye.

The Presidential Look-Ahead.

Various and complicated are the schemes agitated or put in operation for promoting the prospects of different candidates for succession to the Presidency. We have had Mr. Colfax's lecturing tour and subsequent masterly inactivity; General Butler's trial gallop over the first part of the course on which he has an ambition to seriously run; Mr. Washburne's impending threat of frightening all other competitors away by starting General Grant; the extreme Radical idea of Ben Wade or nobody, and last, but by no means least, the elaborate and extensive machinery wherewith the Chase interest is to be worked. It is said that, in Washington, and among shrewd and experienced wire-workers all over the country, the suggested ticket of "Colfax for President and General Howard for Vice President," meets with special favor. On the other hand, the agencies that the Chase managers can bring to bear possess an immense amount of influence, pecuniary and political. The gossippy letter writer for the New York *Citizen*, in speaking of this Chase power which has been so quietly but effectively accumulated, says that the National Banks, everywhere, will contribute at least one half of one per cent. of their capital stock to help secure his nomination;—which is ridiculous and nonsensical,—that Senator Jenckes of Rhode Island adroitly manipulated the Bankrupt Act in his behalf, so as to place a large number of important appointments in his hands, which is also foolish, and that Mr. Chase himself while retaining Radical fealty with his stump speeches, has mollified the Conservative element by his course as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of which is bosh. We are inclined to think the next candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate selected by the Republican party will owe his nomination to a clearly manifested popular predilection and not to the manoeuvering of unscrupulous partizan cliques or prejudiced personal feelings.

Black Band Iron Ore Developments.

The excitement consequent upon the discovery of black band iron ore in Schuylkill county has in a measure subsided, although there is no diminution of effort in the development of the various veins of ore in the county already discovered. Stagnation in business is given as the cause of delay in further developments. The Pottsville *Standard* says: "There is no longer the shadow of a doubt that the black band exists here in a great quantity, in fact that a continuous vein of it underlies the greater part, perhaps the whole, of this region; besides which, there are other ores, equally available and almost equally valuable. The time must surely come when these ores will be extensively manufactured, especially the black band. If the present generation shrink from the experiment—if they are willing to miss their present golden opportunity of acquiring wealth for themselves and unparalleled prosperity for this region—another and more enterprising generation will develop and reap the ... of the vast mineral wealth which lies in the bosom of our outwardly sterile mountains."

The outcrop of a vein of ore, supposed to be black band, has been found on the Eagle Hill tract, on the lands of Messrs. Matison, Bable and others. Many persons are positive that it is the genuine Mctinnes black band, to which the specimen we have seen bears a striking resemblance. We learn that a vein of black band was found last week on the Hugh Rahal property, between Patterson and Tuscarora, and that it is soon to be developed. The Lebanon *Advertiser* says that a vein of black band has been discovered near Rauch Gap, in Lebanon county. No particulars of the discovery are given.

Napoleon in the American Department.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says: The Emperor again visited the Exhibition the other day, accompanied by a single aid, both dressed in plain daily costumes. His Majesty spent more than an hour in the American department, and was discovered by a gentleman from New York, who happened to be present, and who was addressed by the Emperor, and requested to explain things of interest which he found. He enlightened his Majesty as far as possible on every point, although he was not connected with the Exhibition, of any of the articles except those of the fine art gallery. The Emperor was greatly interested in an American gun which he examined with close... He worked it as well as he could, studied its parts carefully, and seemed to comprehend it thoroughly. The specimens of bronzed iron also attracted his notice and excited his admiration. His Majesty had all the information possible as to the method employed in bronzing, to which he lent the closest attention.

After remaining more than an hour in the department he retired.

THE London *Court Journal* says: "The American colony in Paris appears to have been recruited from *fleur des pois* of American beauty. At Mr. Murray Smith's musical Tuesdays there flock in a bevy of handsome women, in whom it is plainly evident that grace and good manners have been early instilled by that Parisian society in which they have lately figured as the brightest ornaments. These afterthoughts are very happy, and if they can assure a durable character, European society may be threatened with a complete overthrow ... remote period."

THERE seem to be some things for which we have no satisfactory descriptive or appelative word in our language. The new grand avenue in the New York Central Park, for instance, is to be called a Boulevard: this is objected to because it is French, and Esplanade, Promenade, Parade are variously suggested. But they are all French, too; as, indeed, is even Avenue itself.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

Examination of Trenholm and Weatherby.

Their Evidence Deemed Unimportant.

The Injunction Argument Concluded.

The Jeff. Davis Habeas Corpus Case.

Question of Jurisdiction in the "Old Dominion."

Proposed Disarming of the Tennessee Militia.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1867.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee to-day held a full meeting, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses. George A. Trenholm, of the famous firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., and formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederacy, was the first witness called. He was interrogated with reference to his knowledge of the return of property to rebels, and especially to his own firm, and as to the manner in which pardons were obtained. With regard to the former he testified that the firm with which he was connected had no property turned over to them by order of the President, and in answer to the next question he replied that his own application for pardon was made in due form and endorsed by leading friends of the Government. His evidence was not looked upon as in any wise important. State Senator Weatherby, of S. C., was then examined with regard to the report of an interview which he had with the President last fall, and which he declared was much exaggerated as published at the time in the New York *Tribune*. Nothing of importance was elicited from this witness.

Argument Concluded.

The injunction cases against the Reconstruction act are at last finished. Attorney General Stanberry concluded the argument this afternoon. A decision is anticipated by counsel of both parties on Monday next.

The Jeff. Davis Habeas Corpus.

The United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, on Saturday last addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting that an order be issued to the Commandant at Fortress Monroe directing him to deliver to the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, or his deputies, the prisoner, Jefferson Davis, should a process be issued by the United States Court of that District, requiring his body. This request is made in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, delivered some months ago, in which he states the prisoner should be delivered to the United States Court when demanded.

Question of Jurisdiction.

The question as to whether Virginia or West Virginia has jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkley in the Old Dominion, will probably come before the United States Supreme Court on Wednesday next. Governor A. J. Boreman, of West Virginia, is here, accompanied by the Hon. B. Stanton, of Ohio, and Hon. Geo. H. Lee, Attorney General of West Virginia, as the counsel for that State. The counsel for Virginia will be Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Hon. Geo. Ticknor Curtis, of Boston, and Andrew Hunter, of Virginia. As the question of the division of the Old Dominion into two States will come up, the case excites considerable interest.

Arms for Tennessee.

The President is being petitioned by citizens of Tennessee to disarm the militia in that State, by directing that the ten thousand stand of arms furnished by resolution of Congress be placed in arsenals in lieu of being kept on what they term actual service. Unless this is done it is declared that there will be civil war in that State.

Out of Danger.

Secretary Browning has so far recovered as to be out of danger.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1867.

ARGUMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In the Supreme Court this afternoon Attorney General Stanbery closed the argument on the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases. He spoke as to the general principles involved and denied, as heretofore, that these cases had any place in Court. They were not within the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity, such as the Constitution provides; there was in them no basis of property on which relief could be given. Georgia and Mississippi, according to the bills filed, undertook to speak for all the people of those States. Where was the evidence of this fact? Besides, of the ten Southern States over which the Reconstruction acts were to operate, only two were here. It was not known to the contrary that the remaining States were dissatisfied; they had not petitioned for any bill of grievances. The law gave a citizen the right to vindicate himself, and could do this as successfully as a State could for him. Counsel on the other side had invoked the Court to save their liberties from destruction; to preserve the integrity of the States on whose behalf they appeared; but, said the Attorney General, there was no inherent power for this Court in this case. Congress might so act as to destroy the efficiency of the Court by impeaching the Judges on false accusations, or by denying the salaries requisite to their support. It rested with the people, however, to secure the honesty and right doing of the legislature, and on this basis we must look for the preservation of the rights of the States.

No further proceedings took place on the question before the Court, which adjourned immediately on the conclusion of Mr. Stanbery's argument.

THE DAVIS HABEAS CORPUS.

The War Department, in accordance with the advice of the Attorney General, has ordered the commander at Fortress Monroe to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* for the production of the body of Jefferson Davis, in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, on Monday next. The Judge from Richmond says the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of that city was empannelled this morning, and had three colored men from Alexandria among its members.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

Ewing vs. city of St. Louis; decree of Circuit Court of Missouri affirmed.

Blue Jacket et. al. vs. Commissioners of Johnson County, Kansas; Yellow Beaver et. al. vs. Miami County, and Wangsprah et. al. vs. same; judgment of Supreme Court of Kansas in these cases reversed.

Steamer Gray Jacket and cargo, Wm. Clarmont vs. United States; judgment of Court below condemning the vessel and cargo affirmed.

The United States vs. Louis and Pauline De Repentigny; judgment reversed, leaving the Government possessed of six square leagues of land in Michigan, valued at three to five million dollars, and which the Court below had held to belong to the heirs of Count Repentigny, a former soldier in the French army.

Iowa liquor cases; judgments affirmed on the same grounds assigned in the Massachusetts cases.

Woodruff vs. Iverus; appeal from Circuit Court, middle district of Tennessee; cause dismissed.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Information received indicates that the wheat crop is the finest for many years.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $708,572.

RECOVERED.

Hon. Isaac Newton has recovered from his recent indisposition.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House Committee on Judiciary held a meeting to-day on matters connected with the impeachment question.

APPEAL IN THE CONOVER CASE.

In the Criminal Court to-day, the appeal of counsel for Sanford Conover was allowed, and the court granted a stay of execution of sentence until the first of June.

In the Kansas cases before the Supreme Court, it was decided to-day that the lands of the Shawnees, Miamis, and tribes, cannot be taxed by the authorities thereof, on the ground that these Indians are by treaty under the protection of the United States Government, and still preserve their tribal organization.

The Pennsylvania Eight-Hour Bill.

HARRISBURG, May 6.—The eight-hour labor bill, which passed the House, remained in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee to the end of the session, and never came up in the Senate for consideration.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Rebellion in China Spreading.

REBELS THREATENING NANKIN.

The Great London Reform Meeting.

Fenian Sentences to be Commuted.

Russian Ports Opened to Commerce.

The Chinese Rebellion.

LONDON, May 5, Evening.—The Chinese rebellion is reported to be spreading. The rebels are threatening Nankin.

Opposition Withdrawn.

The Derby Government has ceased to oppose the proposed reform meeting.

The Reform Meeting.

LONDON, Evening, May 6.—The great Reform meeting in contemplation for some time occurred at Hyde Park to-day. As expected, there was a vast crowd of people in attendance, though few speakers. There were no riotous demonstrations whatever, and the services of the police were not required. Not one of the extra policemen who had been sworn in for the occasion was present. The meeting was of very short duration, and the multitude dispersed without disorder.

Will Not be Executed.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Morning Post*, in an editorial to-day, expresses the opinion that the Government will not execute the sentence of death recently passed on the condemned Fenians, Burke and Doran.

Russian Ports Opened.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The ice went out of the river Neva and harbor to-day, and the ports of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt are again open to commerce.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—The steamer Hibernian, from New York, has arrived at Glasgow.

London Money Market.

LONDON, May 6, Noon.—Consols 91¼, 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 75¾; Erie, 42¾.

LONDON, Evening, May 6.—Closing quotations—Consols 91¼; Erie, 42¾; Illinois, 75¾; bonds 71¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

LONDON, May 6.—American Bonds closed at Frankfort at 76¾.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, May 8.—Petroleum closed at 48½ francs ₰ bbl.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 6, Noon.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs—Western red, 9s 4d; California white wheat, 10s 6d. Corn, 45s 9d@46s. Barley, 3s 9d. Oats, 2s 10d.

Provision—Quiet. Bacon, 29s. Lard, 51s 7d.

Produce—Clover Seed, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, May 6, Evening.—Cotton easier and prices unchanged. Consols and stocks unchanged, except Illinois Central.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 6.—Cotton dull and declined ⅛d; sales 12,000 bales; uplands 11½d; Orleans, 11¾d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 45s. Provisions unchanged. Spirits of turpentine 35s 6d. Rosin 10s.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Meeting of the Senate---Trial of Judge Frazier.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—The Tennessee Senate met yesterday as a Court of Impeachment, to try Hon. Thomas N. Frazier, of the Criminal Court, in this city. The charge against the Judge is that he corruptly and unlawfully released certain members of the Legislature from arrest under authority of the House of Representatives, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, in July last. The records and articles of impeachment were read. The defense will be made to-morrow. This being the first case of the kind on the judicial records of the State, it is exciting great interest. Hon. A. Maynard, John Trimble and Judge N. A. Patterson are of the counsel on the part of the prosecution, and Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, E. H. East, Hon. John S. Brien and Judge Grant, for the defence. E. H. East, lately appointed United States Attorney, announced in the Federal court this morning that he declined to accept the position.

FROM ALBANY.

A Murderer Rescued from the Police.

ALBANY, May 5.—This morning John Leary, alias Red Leary, arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, charged with murder, and lodged in jail, was rescued from officer Johnson, of Michigan. The officer was placing irons on the prisoner, when a murderous assault was made upon him by the prisoner and half a dozen friends, who had collected at the jail. The officer and jailor Kavanaugh were overpowered, and the party succeeded in getting away, including Leary, who was charged with attempted murder and other crimes. Officer Johnson was badly beaten, and very fortunate in escaping with his life, as the assailants were all armed with revolvers. They are still at large.

Ice Blockade at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 6.—A gale has prevailed here which has driven a large quantity of floating ice in front of the harbor, and the bay is completely blocked with ice. A large fleet of vessels is in the offing, ice-bound. The schooner Southwest struck a rock on the Canada shore on Saturday, and has twelve feet of water. Forty thousand bushels of grain was transferred to a lighter, damaged. The grain was insured in the following Insurance Companies: Security New York, $10,000; Western of Buffalo, $10,000, and Merchants' of Chicago, $5,000.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—James Sullivan, a burglar, was shot by the night watchman at the Gayoso Hotel Sunday morning. Sullivan and his partner, named B. Bartlett, were registered from Hickman, Ky. The pair were professional thieves.

A brick store was burned this morning. Perkins & Jones lose $4,000. The building was set on fire.

The races, entreis single dash, one and a quarter miles, for four year old, the brown filley won; time, 2:45½. The second race, three entries, two straight mile heats, was won by Mollie Austin in 2:01 and 1:53½.

Iron at the Paris Exhibition.

A correspondent writes as follows: "The exposition of iron metallurgy from America is not yet opened. I have seen in one of the Belgian alcoves a sheet of iron forty-eight feet long by five feet wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick; in a French alcove an iron beam, shaped like a double T, and all in one piece, ninety-five feet long by one foot and a half wide. There are also some iron plates for ships which are 7½ inches thick; iron bars 3 inches in diameter, which have been welded entirely round without leaving a mark; English puddled iron that has been plated cold with five plates that are very regular, and a very heavy plate for the beam of a trans-Atlantic engine; it is 54 feet long, 5½ wide and weighs 8 tons.

THE White Mountains are in danger of being invaded by gold hunters. According to Professors Jackson, Hubbard and other geologists, those mountains contain the precious metals in much abundance. Within the last year gold was found at Lisbon and Warren, on the western and southern flanks of the mountains. It was of such amount and value that the discovery was vigorously prosecuted and a five stamp mill was procured. Companies have been formed at Boston and New York, as well as in the neighborhood of the discoveries, to prosecute and extend them, and a report recently made in one of the Boston papers spoke of the mining as profitable. Gold has been extended rapidly. It is now reported that discoveries of rich silver, lead and copper mines have been made at Foxcraft, Piscataqua county, in Maine. This town is on Lake Sebec, in the center of the State, and is about one hundred and fifty miles east from Lisbon. Warren is twenty-five miles south from Lisbon. The White Mountains trend in a series of undulations and lessening peaks, for hundreds of miles, latest discoveries are alleged to have been made. It is stated that five lodes opened at Foxcraft assay from $250 to $350 per ton in silver, each.

THE New York *Gazette* states that the detectives of that city are working up a very curious case just now. A young bride left her room for an hour to superintend the movements of the work in the kitchen. Returning, she sat down to read, but on getting up to make a change in her attire, she suddenly discovered that all her wardrobe, consisting of costly silks, etc., had been stolen, as well as the jewelry, watch and chain, diamonds, etc., from the locked drawers. The theft was managed so neatly that no sign appeared of the least disturbance, and the door was locked precisely as when left. The most remarkable fact in the affair was that members of the household were in different rooms above and below the apartment entered, and no noise was heard, or anything to denote the presence of a stranger. Occurrences of this kind are becoming altogether too common, and it is high time some efficient protection should be discovered.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* publishes a list of the directors of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, and adds: The names of C. K. Dickson, the President; Amos Cotting, the Treasurer; James B. Eads, Chief Engineer; and Col. Thomas A. Scott, and other directors, give assurance that the company means work in earnest, and will command all the capital needed to give the enterprise success. We learn, also, that important railroad interests have been enlisted in this undertaking, which is in fact as important to several great lines of travel as it is to the city of St. Louis.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A fire occurred at Cambridge, Illinois, three miles south of Rock Island, Sunday morning, destroying all the business portion of the town, except one hotel. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance $35,000.

The merchants of Philadelphia contemplate presenting Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, with a service of silver, as a recognition of his services in behalf of the League Island Navy Yard.

John Leighton, the Boston stock operator under arrest for fraud, has been released on giving bail in $100,000.

There were four hundred and twenty-nine deaths in New York last week.

Owing to an adverse wind the ice is densely packed in Buffalo harbor. A large number of vessels are still outside.

From Augusta, Georgia, a report comes that two United States soldiers have been hung in Edgefield District by a posse of citizens, but no pretext is given for the outrage. By the latest accounts an officer of the army, with a guard, were on their way to investigate the matter.

A meeting of the Republican Club of Peters. burg, Va., was recently held in that city, at which about one hundred and fifty persons were present. The platform of the Richmond convention was adopted, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the establishment of a Republican paper in that city, and to procure and raise within the city limits the United States flag.

Senator Wilson was compelled to abandon his visit to Savannah, and remained in Charleston Saturday. He proposes to wind up his Southern campaign by a visit to Kentucky and Tennessee. In his second speech at Charleston he said that he would favor confiscation in the event of freedmen being oppressed by the planters for voting the Republican ticket.

It is rumored that ex-Governor Holbrook is to be appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, in place of Isaac Newton, to be suspended.

General Sherman telegraphs from St. Louis that General Green Clay Smith is in that city, and starts for Montana immediately. Arms have been sent to that territory, and it is understood that with these arms the people of the territory will protect themselves. General Augur will soon be among the Indians, who have occasioned the alarm to acting Governor Meagher. The arms are not to be used unless General Sherman sanction the call of actual necessity.

It is reported that Congressman Ashley made a visit to Sanford Conover, the perjurer, in jail at ten o'clock on Friday night, to get from him testimony to be used before the Judiciary Committee on impeachment. A rather questionable career for a minister of any character.

Senator Sumner will not leave Washington for home until June. Senator Stewart has concluded to go his home in Nevada, and will only be enabled to make a few W. G. and U. speeches here and in Virginia before leaving.

Secretary Seward having sent Mr. Motley instructions, during the recent session of the Senate to turn over the effects of his office to the American consul and bid good-bye to to the King, made a vacancy of the Austrian mission, and under his own interpretation of the law it cannot be filled except by the consent of the Senate, so it will remain vacant this summer.

Commissioner Rollins has information to the effect that there is not now in store enough of whisky to last the ordinary demand for thirty days. He thinks the illicit manufacture of whisky is very materially crippled if not entirely broken up—where conducted on a large scale. Per contra, the whisky dealers here alleges that not five per cent. of the revenue officers are loyal men, and that the present does not get the tax upon ten per centum of the whisky that is made, and that in the Southern States the law is but the merest mockery.

The friends of Jefferson Davis have sent him a request that he would formally petition the President for pardon. United States District Attorney Chandler has filed a written request with the President for an order on the commandant of Fortress Monroe, to deliver Davis to the United States Marshal, in case a process shall be issued to bring the prisoner before the United States Circuit Court, or Judge Underwood, for the purpose of bringing him into accordance with that request this week. The impression prevails that when Davis gets into the custody of the Marshal and under the jurisdiction of the Court, the President ceases to have control over the prisoner. This is a mistake. The President can pardon either before or after the case is brought before the Court, although if these prisoners is not affected by the question as to whose custody they may be in.

Chief Justice Chase has made all the appointments of Registers for New York State, and sent the lists to the United States District Judges, who will notify the fortunate persons. New England will next be taken up, then Pennsylvania. All will be selected by the first of June, when the law is to go into operation.

The Chameleon.

ITS CHANGES OF COLOR AND MANNER OF TAKING FOOD.

Mr. Couch, an English naturalist, had excellent opportunities for observing the changes of color and modes of taking food in the chameleon. The one in his possession measured 10 inches in length, of which the tail was four and a half inches. Its eyes were black and lively, and the pupil deeply seated in a hole scarcely larger than would be made with a pin. The movement of each eye was independent of the opposite, and they were rarely directed at one object except when the creature was intent on seizing prey. The movements were very slow and deliberate, especially when on the ground. Its color was subject to continual change, but if a creature that rarely pretends that same hue for ten minutes together can be said to possess a color which may be termed its own, it was dusky brown, or almost black nearly approaching to the darkness of soot. The light was of more importance to it than any other food, for, remaining in the sun, even the mouth was opened to receive the influence. A dingy black was its common color when thus enjoying itself. Both sides did not always adopt the same hue at once, while the one towards the light was sometimes a dark brown the other side would perhaps be light yellow, with white spots. On one occasion when the stick on which it rested was touched it grew yellow, taking it for a time the hue of ripened corn. Its food was of various kinds, but for there is sound philosophy in manners: were the gentleman to bow first it would be in the power of the lady to ignore the bow, and thus mortify the gentleman who might have only intended a politeness. The lady bowing first, the gentlemen, in deference to her, must return the bow; thus the lady by her politeness, if she is regarded from the intrusion of impudent men upon her acquaintance, and men likewise are assured against the rudeness of pert women. If the lady does not bow, things remain as they were; neither is injured, neither can take exception.—*Harper for May.*

MEDICINAL QUALITIES OF PUMPKINS.—At a recent discussion in the New York Farmers' Club, a correspondent writes of the virtues of the pumpkin. I will give you a simple yet valuable cure for inflammatory rheumatism. A woman's arm was swelled to an enormous size and painfully inflamed. A poultice was made of stewed pumpkin, which was renewed every fifteen minutes, and in a short time produced a perfect cure. The fever grew tired by the poultice and made them extremely offensive, as they were taken off. I know a man cured of severe inflammation of the bowels by the same kind of application. I think such subjects as this proper for the farmers' club.

Dr. Sandgrass—I have no doubt pumpkins made a good poultice. Whatever holds warmth best is the most suitable.

Dr. Smith—In my travels in Syria I found pumpkin seeds almost universally eaten by the people on account of their supposed medical qualities. Not because they are diuretic, but as an antidote against ammoniac which infests the bowels. They are sold in the streets as apples and nuts are here. It is a medical fact that persons have been cured of tape worm by the use of pumpkin seeds. The outer skin being removed, the meats are bruised in a mortar, to an oily, pasty mass. It is swallowed by the patient after fasting some hours, and it takes the place of chyle in the stomach, and the tape worm lets go its hold on the membrane and is devoured together with this substance and in become gorged with this poisonous matter. It is a common failing with all of us to fancy that we are not adequately appreciated, but not to be appreciated at all is more than philosophy can endure. Some persons are so dull by nature that they are incapable of appreciating with any niceness the feelings of others. Such persons are generally thick and clumsy in their make up, in always of the offensive kind. Graham, one evening, rattling away to Dr. Johnson and Dr. Goldsmith, exclaimed: "Doctor, I should be happy to see you at a party I shall be giving by and by." answered Goldsmith. "No," said Graham, "its not you I mean, Dr. Minor; its Dr. Major there." "What effect this had on Goldsmith, who was as irritable as he was great, Dr. Johnson used to add, says Boswell, "may easily be conceived." Graham was drunk—not an uncommon thing in those days—even Henry got drunk—but Goldsmith was the only excused for his rudeness; but Dr. Johnson's enjoyment of the scene shows the rugged, coarse nature which marked him quite as much as his intellectual ability and broad culture. It is a fear rather than the latter kind of failing. Geniuses must have been that people could have endured the former. We do not wonder that Mrs. Boswell entertained so poor an opinion of her husband. Boswell, in particular, was one of whom the Doctor tipped up the candle intentionally and set the grease run down the carpet. Yet the rough old royal brute was in the main a good man, and had many kind things to say when he wanted to be appreciated up to the point demanded by his vanity.

There are people who are not stupid but malicious, and therefore take pleasure in wounding the feelings of others, or in gratifying themselves at the expense of others. Such persons indulge in the vulgarity of endeavoring to make butts of other, or in the meanness of talking of people, or in introducing subjects which must be *malapropos*.

The two classes we have referred to—the stupidly rude and the maliciously rude—both need to be regenerated and renewed. Nothing less will make them either to appreciate or acquire good manners.

We have often noticed a point in *etiquette* which seems expressly adapted to the comfort of the right and feeling of both sexes. We allude to the custom which requires the gentleman to return the bow when a lady and gentleman, presumed acquaintances, meet in the street. The philosophy of the rule is clear, for there is sound philosophy in manners: were the gentleman to bow first it would be in the power of the lady to ignore the bow, and thus mortify the gentleman who might have only intended a politeness. The lady bowing first, the gentlemen, in deference to her, must return the bow; thus the lady by her politeness, if she is regarded from the intrusion of impudent men upon her acquaintance, and men likewise are assured against the rudeness of pert women. If the lady does not bow, things remain as they were; neither is injured, neither can take exception.—*Harper for May.*

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The Igniting Point of Petroleum.

Crude petroleum generally gives off at common temperatures, quite enough vapor to form an explosive mixture with the air if it be in a confined space, as in a partially empty lamp, bottle, or cask. For this, among other reasons, crude petroleum is always refined before it is sold to the general public; it is distilled, and the portion which first rises into vapor is collected apart, and, under the name of petroleum spirit, is used as a substitute for turpentine. The next and larger portion which distills is the refined petroleum, so extensively sold under various names as a cheap illuminating oil. The residue is heavy oil used for lubricating purposes. As petroleum is not a definite chemical compound, but a varying mixture of several hydrocarbons, as in short, it has no constant chemical or physical property of which advantage might be taken in devising a ready method of taking igniting points, it follows that the method selected must be more or less arbitrary, empirical, conventional. The only feasible plan would seem to be, to select a direct method simple in principle, eafy of execution, occupying little time in performance, and inexpensive; and when this is found, to take steps for accomplishing a far more difficult task—namely, securing its universal adoption. Now the ignition method is sufficiently simple in principle; but I would advise the rejection of its application in an open dish, saucer, basin, or bowl. Even if this experiment could be always similarly performed under constant conditions, which is impossible, the rapidity with which vapor escapes from the surface of the liquid renders a thermometric reading, taken during the experiment, an unfair indication of the temperature at which inflammable vapor would be given off from the petroleum in a lamp or other closed or partially closed vessel. Again, the petroleum must not be heated in a common bottle, on account of the great liability of the latter to fracture; nor is it necessary to use a vessel contrived for violently agitating the oil and air together. But if the bottle be substituted by a short wide tube of glass, thin, so that it can be heated with safety—by, in short, a rather wide variety of the common test tube of our analytical laboratories—there, if equal quantities of petroleum be operated on, the liquid be fairly well stirred and shaken, and the test flame be always introduced to the same distance from the surface of the liquid, constant results may be expected. The same tube may be used in which to insert a hydrometer to take the specific gravity of the oil, and thus, with a naked thermometer somewhat longer than the test tube to dip into it, and with its subject wholly upon air was proved to be incorrect. It required water about once in a fortnight, and was very fond of flies. It not only took all that came in its way, but would dart upon them as fast as children would bring them; and it even became so familiar with the act as to take them repeatedly from the hand. It was thus easy to measure the distance to which it was able to dart its tongue in seizing its prey, which was found to be six inches—or rather more than the length of its body. The fly would adhere to the tongue by means of a tenacious mucous with which it was covered. On the approach of cold weather its activity was greatly lessened, and it slept a greater portion of the time. The sunshine would always reanimate it, but artificial heat produced little effect. Its color was varied, and when at rest it was found dead the general hue of its surface was dark.

Dampness.

Dr. Coffe contributes an article on this subject to the *Journal des Connaissances Medicales*. The author observes that the dampness of our apartments is often greater than that of the atmosphere, the former being increased by the aqueous vapor evolved from the cement and plaster employed in building. Wherever a large number of persons is assembled, their breath also contributes a considerable quantity of water to the atmosphere, thereby adding to the other causes of insalubrity it contains, on account of the animal matter which always accompanies it.

The quantity of aqueous vapor exhaled by a man in the course of twenty four hours is stated by M. M. Dundrin, and subsequently both conducted their experiments separately) to be between 800 and 1,000 grammes. A hall containing 500 persons for the space of eight hours, therefore, receives by this means about 100 litres of water, or enough to saturate 9,000 cubic metres of air at 15 degrees centigrade. And if, as is most frequently the case, the air of this hall contained but one half the humidity it was capable of, the above quantity of water would saturate double the mass of air, that is, 12,000 cubic metres, or the whole quantity of air inclosed by a hall 11 metres wide, 110 metres long and 12 metres high. Hence it is not advisable for weak persons to frequent large meetings; so also houses newly built and damp bedrooms give rise to innumerable ailings and disorders. A new house ought to be left a whole summer to dry before receiving any inmates, and this rule is actually enforced by the authorities at Turin, where it is the business of sworn agents to verify that a new house has remained unoccupied for a whole year since the last tile was placed. In a room not bigger than three metres by four it was found that the new plastering on the walls emitted three litres and a half of water in the course of a fortnight. Dr. Coffe suggests an easy way of ascertaining whether an apartment to

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1867.

MR. SUMNER has written a letter in favor of making colored citizens voters in all the States by act of Congress. Although the letter has been before the public several days, nothing so remarkable has followed as the coldness with which the proposition has been received. It is not about the principle that there is hesitation, but the method. Mr. SUMNER thinks he perceives in the Constitution the right to legislate by Congress, but few others besides, profess themselves so sharp sighted as to see the thing in that light.

IT is greatly to the credit of the workingmen in Chicago that they—or a majority of them—have ceased to insist on ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor, and have concluded to ask pay for only as many hours as they work. Of course a position so utterly untenable as the one that was first taken—that is, as much pay for a day's work of eight hours as they have been receiving for a day's work of ten hours—must be speedily abandoned. Now let it be understood that every man may, without interference, make his own bargain, and work for what he can sell his labor, and something like reason will prevail.

THE COMPLAINT AND THE REMEDY.

Legislative corruption is attracting the attention of the press all over the country. Various remedies have been proposed; but it seems to be agreed on all hands that the only true remedy will be the choosing of incorruptible men to fill the offices—a remedy which can be applied only by the people themselves.

Official venality is the necessary result of permitting politics to degenerate, through falling almost exclusively into the hands of corruptible men. They who complain loudest, as a general thing, have themselves most to blame for that about which they find fault. If good men will not take politics in hand, bad men will; and it is precisely because good men have stood aloof so long that bad men have obtained possession. Discuss official venality as you will, it comes round to this in the end. If the people would see a reform of the evil of which they so much and so justly complain, they have only to act as though they meant to have one. In proportion to the thoroughness of their action will be the thoroughness of the reform that will follow. They have simply to determine that no corruptible men shall go to the Legislature; and if politicians, by operating the machinery of conventions, place bad men in nomination, let it be understood that they must get their votes where they can find them. Let the people who would see a reform brought about, once determine there shall be one; and if one does not follow it will be made pretty clear that affairs are worse off than even the most desponding has ventured to suspect. Let the motto be—none but incorruptible men, and the duty of incorruptible men to stand for office. This, with practical effort and attention to all the details—primary meetings especially—will inaugurate a new era in our politics.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES.

It cannot be a matter of surprise to any thinking man, that the exigencies of the times should set men to devising plans and expedients for their relief from pecuniary difficulties. Nor will it surprise anybody, that these expedients should conflict with each other. The collisions between employer and employed, landlord and tenant, buyer and seller, in the matter of prices, result from the plans taken to make or to save money. A feverish excitement seems to have, in a great measure, taken possession of business, and made it a strife rather than an employment.

One of the protective expedients, which we noticed some days since, was called the co-operation enterprise. If the statements made by one of its officers were correct, the results must be satisfactory and must also insure the extension of the plan. If there is an honest and honorable way of purchasing family supplies at so great a saving as seventy-one cents on a pound of tea and eight cents on a pound of coffee, and other things in proportion, it will, no doubt, enlist general attention. Statements to this effect were made in a public meeting, but we are not further informed on the subject. It is one in which both the community at large and dealers of all kinds are deeply concerned.

Trade and business have always been under the laws of Political Economy, and we are not prepared to believe that these can be overthrown. For a time, they may suspend their operation, but in the long run they will be vindicated. Combinations to raise or depress prices will not always rule. The modern institution of *bulls* and *bears*, as the controlling power of prices and trade, is not permanently established, in place of the old rule of demand and supply.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

In the approaching Constitutional Convention in New York, it is highly probable that the theory of Elective Judiciary will be subjected to a thorough reconsideration. In the Convention which introduced it into the State Constitution over twenty years since, the debates on the subject were protracted and able, good and true men being arrayed in opposition to each other. Some of the soundest lawyers were opposed to it in the Convention, and when the Constitution was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection in 1846, many voted for it as a whole, with strong doubts and misgivings with reference to this particular article.

The discussion in the coming Convention will have the advantage of reference to the experience of the past twenty years. Whether this will be to the advantage of the elective theory or against it, remains to be seen. The probability is that facts will afford argument on both sides, since in different localities, and under different circumstances, both good and bad examples of judicial character and administration may be cited. The only or the most prominent source of argument against the system, that we have seen referred to, is the city of New York, where, it has been alleged, the debased and vicious elements of the constituency have consulted, in some cases, the probable necessities of their future, in providing criminal judges, of easy and accommodating virtue. Whether the allegation be true, as a matter of fact, we do not pretend to decide.

But upon general principles, and upon former universal usage as founded on them, the entire and absolute independence of Judges has been deemed essential to the administration of justice. Any influence of favoritism of party or of money, tending in the remotest degree to bias the judgment and sway the decisions of Judges, has been deemed both an insult to a Judge and a danger to the integrity and purity of the office. In this sentiment more have concurred more generally or more promptly than Judges themselves. Whether party feeling, in the excited state of politics, is not likely to exert such an influence on some minds, may well be a matter of doubt and discussion, and in the New York Convention we hope to see it ably and fully debated in all its bearings.

DOGS AND WOLVES vs. SHEEP.

It is safe to say, in view of the whole case, that dogs have killed, in this country, ten times as many sheep as ever wolves did. It is estimated, from reliable reports of the losses in 539 counties in the different States, that the number annually killed by dogs is five hundred thousand and the number injured three hundred thousand more. Valued at four dollars each, this would give the annual loss at over three million dollars. If a tenth part of this loss were caused by wolves, there would be a universal outlawing of the savage beasts, and forty dollars bounty would be considered moderate for their scalps. But dogs are allowed to live thus freely on mutton without exciting any great emotion among the people, except in the sheep farmers, whose flocks furnish the mutton to feed other people's dogs. A flock is often decimated by dogs, and ten, twenty or thirty sheep left dead in the field, without the fact being known on the other side of the township. If it had been wolves, neighboring counties would have turned out to hunt them to death.

Notwithstanding all this, when a dog-tax is spoken of, it is laughed at by some, and by others regarded as an infringement on personal rights. In some of the States dogs are taxed. In all they should be, and not lightly. As property they are protected by law, so that damages can be recovered of those who kill them, and as property they should be taxed, the avails to be specially appropriated to pay damages for loss of sheep. There are supposed to be, taking in all kinds, no less than five million in the United States, costing for their subsistence, besides stolen mutton, ten dollars a piece, or fifty million dollars a year. A tax of a dollar a head, with allowance of one-half escaping by cheatery, would furnish two and a half million dollars, or nearly enough to pay for the sheep annually destroyed by them. The great advantage of a smart tax would be, that it would reduce the number of dogs, and so not only save the sheep, but a large share of the expense of feeding millions of utterly worthless curs.

STATE SENATOR SEARIGHT.

Not only the constituents of Hon. THOS. B. SEARIGHT denounce him for voting against the free railroad law, but the organs of his party in Western Pennsylvania insist that he should be called to account for his dereliction. The Clarion *Democrat* says:

> The genuine Free Railroad Law, which passed the House of Representatives, and was defeated in the Senate, just before the close of the last session of the Legislature, was supported by every State Senator from Western Pennsylvania, except Senator T. B. Searight, of Fayette county, who, strange as it may appear, voted against the bill. Mr. Boyle, the excellent and talented member of the House, from the same county, is an ardent supporter of the measure, and the people of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties, composing Mr. Searight's district, are almost, if not entirely unanimously in favor of just such a free railroad law as he voted against. Mr. Searight and all others who misrepresented the people on this subject should be called to account by their constituents.

The Ohio Governorship.

The Union Republican press of Ohio have been for some time past freely and fully discussing the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and the indications are that the present excellent Executive, Governor Cox, will be renominated, although he has not signified any desire to accept a renomination. Nearly every county in the State put forward a candidate, but all have been withdrawn except three or four. Should Governor Cox remain firm in his declaration not to be a candidate, the chances are favorable to the nomination of General Garfield, the present able Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District. The next most prominent candidates for the nomination are B. R. Cowen, Esq., Chairman of the Union State Committee, and Hon. Columbus Delano, now contesting the seat of General Morgan in Congress from the Thirteenth District. Gen. R. B. Hays, member of Congress, from the Second District, is also urged for the nomination by Southern Ohio.

SIDNEY SMITH once predicted that if slavery were permitted to run on without check for a few years more, it would entail—as he says it ought to entail—a bloody servile war upon the Americans, which would divide America into slave States and States disclaiming slavery. There was a certain degree of shrewdness in this prophecy. But it was very cloudy, nevertheless, if we compare it with events. A war there has been, it is true, but instead of a *servile*, it was a *magisterial* war, begun not by slaves to overthrow slavery, but by masters to perpetuate it. And instead of dividing the States as intimated by the prophet, it obliterated the old distinction between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and swept away the obnoxious institution altogether. However, the Reverend prophet did the best he could with the knowledge he had at the time.

CONSIDERABLE disappointment is manifested in Paris on account of the small number of arrivals from the United States. One writer says: "We were really astounded here when the telegraph informed us that the Australasian brought only eighty-one passengers, and the Guiding Star forty-five. Every body at once concluded that a cipher had been omitted from the right hand of each number. Since the report has proved to be true, we have pinned our faith on the Great Eastern, and shall swear by her until she arrives within hail." The Great Eastern took proportionately a smaller lot than any other vessel.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is making strenuous efforts in the West to obtain the eastward travel. It gives notice that "persons purchasing tickets to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, can take Washington and Baltimore *en route* without extra charge," and it is furthermore set forth "that one who desires to see the Alleghenies, in all their magnificence, can realize his wishes no where so well as on the Baltimore and Ohio route." That seems to presume a good deal on the ignorance of the public. The popular idea is that the Pennsylvania Central is *some* on the Alleghenies.

THE Cashier of the Memphis Branch of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, reports the total deposits in the various Southern cities, in the month of March, at $156,123 17, and the excess of deposits and drafts at 82½-20ths 79. The total deposits for the whole time deposits have been made are $1,555,097 57; total drafts, $1,190,316 36, leaving a balance of $404,781 21. The principal office of the company has heretofore been in New York, but will hereafter be in Washington City.

A ST. LOUIS paper relates the following statement "mightily:" "The Chicago papers have published a list of the income tax of that city for the year ending January 1st, 1866. The average returns are but little more than one-half as great as last year, and as the exemption has been raised from six hundred to one thousand dollars, and the tax made uniform at five per cent., the receipts will not exceed thirty-three per cent. of those of the previous year."

THE Chicago *Journal* of Saturday evening says: "The eight-hour excitement in this city is apparently subsiding. We can hear of no riotous demonstrations this forenoon. The manufacturing establishments are gradually resuming with short help. The railroad shops, however, and some others, are still virtually closed."

IN view of the expulsion of Monarchy from Mexico, and the establishment of the Republic, with Juarez at the head, it is an interesting fact connected with him that when he was Governor of the State of Oajaca, one of his first acts was to establish public schools in every district of the State.

THE *Tribune* in an article on the pardoning of Kohnstamm—the most outrageous proceeding of the kind on record in our country—remarks: "Hereafter, in our schools, let the old-time law about honesty be replaced by this legend: 'Dishonesty is the best policy—if you steal half a million.'"

THE rules of practice under the Bankrupt act will be published in a few days. A large edition was ordered by the Senate, and gentlemen wishing to obtain copies will do well to bespeak them of their friends in the Senate, as there will be a great demand for them.

THE total loss by fire in Chicago in two days amounted to $600,000. The loss to the business of the city arising from the eight hour imbroglio is computed at half as much more.

SPURGEON.—"Burleigh" writes from London to the Boston *Journal*, that Spurgeon has been preaching for five Sundays in the Agricultural Hall of the Crystal Palace, which, he says, will seat 20,000 persons. Admission was by tickets. He adds: "This immense place has been crowded, not only to repletion, but thousands have gone away, not able to enter. All the churches in the neighborhood have been completely emptied, and two, standing near the hall, contained but twelve persons. Last Sunday was one of the stormiest days of the season. The heavy rain rode on a gale, turned umbrellas inside out, and drenched the community generally; yet every avenue leading to this room was packed an hour before the doors were open, by ladies and gentlemen waiting for admittance."

BALTIMORE.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: Within two past years the business of Baltimore has much increased. At the present time large districts are being rapidly covered with first-class dwellings, and the city is extending itself in every direction. (Mr.) Peabody said it will have in twenty years 500,000 people.) In the lower part of the city new streets are being opened on a very extensive scale. Large and elegant banking offices, and public buildings of white marble, are being erected, and several very costly churches. Steamers are employed very extensively in the coasting trade, and are daily running to Norfolk, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, &c.

AN old negro woman accounts for the lack of discipline among youngsters from the fact that their mothers wear gaiters. "Ye see when we wore low shoes, an' the children wanted a whippin', we just tuk off a shoe mighty quick an' gave 'em a good spankin'; but now, how'e a body to get a gaiter off in time? So the children gets no whippin's at all, now-a-days."

A Pittsburgher "Does" Europe in Six Weeks.

As a specimen of rapid traveling and hasty sight-seeing, the following is remarkable, it being a private letter from a Pittsburgher:

"AIX LA CHAPELLE, April 3, 1867.

"After spending eleven days in Paris (every hour almost being occupied with its wonders) I started for Italy, crossing Mont Cenis (the Alps which divide France and Italy) on runner, in an atmosphere verging upon zero, and in seven hours was on the level plain of Piedmont, the fruit trees laden with blossoms and the thermometer at 75. I remained one day at Genoa, two days at Leghorn, and four at Naples. In Rome I remained four days, interested in the remains of its greatness, but disgusted with its modern degradation and present filth. In Florence—delightful Florence—I stopped three days; in Milan two days; then crossed the 'Spligen Pass' into Switzerland, in an open sled, with the hair on my face a mass of ice. This route passes through some of the finest Swiss scenery. After one day at the Falls of the Rhine, I passed into Germany, remained two days at Frankfort, one day at Mayence, then down the Rhine, one day at Cologne, and to-day reached this place. I landed in Paris on the 22d of February, have been not quite six weeks in Europe, and yet have been in no hurry to leave (saving Naples, which is the place to spend a winter. I expect to get back to Paris in three or four days, and after getting through with the 'Exposition,' shall give England three weeks of my time, and in three months from leaving Pennsylvania I hope to welcome it as the only fit place 'this side of Jordan' for a man to live and die in. The climate of Italy is charming; Switzerland frigid, and Germany detestable. W. B."

Ohio Union Convention.

The State Convention of the Union party of Ohio will be held Wednesday, June 19th, in the city of Columbus. The several county committees have been recommended to call their meetings for the selection of delegates for Saturday, 8th of June. Candidates for the following offices are to be nominated: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney General, Judge of the Supreme Court and Member of Board of Public Works. The State Central Committee, in their address to the Union voters of the State, urge the importance of the campaign about to commence in Ohio, and say:

> "There is no royal road to national harmony and peace! Time is the great physician! The loyal men of the country know and think alike what they fought for and what they gained, and they are determined to secure the fruits of their victory if it takes the lifetime of a generation.
>
> "Slavery, the great cause of all this bloodshed and national agony, is dead! Let us see that the dark shadow which its loathsome figure cast upon us be speedily obliterated, and that the last lingering vestiges of the institution be buried away out of sight forever. This barbarous relic has for generations oppressed and degraded millions of our fellow creatures, but could never corrupt their loyalty or dim with loyalty in the heart of him whom education has made a man, and discipline a soldier, who can object to the full enfranchisement.
>
> "Relax none of that vigilance which for the past six years has rendered the loyal people of the country a terror to treason and traitors, in the field and at home. Our enemies are dead, but their principles have undergone no change. We must never forget the dark record of their treasonable history, or permit them to carry their designs into execution by a victory at the ballot box. This can only be prevented by the exercise of every effort in behalf of the Union party, whose corner stone is justice, and whose object is national tranquility through loyal reconstruction!"

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S "LEDGER" STORY.—The literary event of the week is the publication of the first instalment of Henry Ward Beecher's story in the New York *Ledger*. It is the first deliberate attempt at novel writing the famous preacher of Plymouth Church has ever made, and it may possibly be found that in the process of construction or management of plot and interest, he will exhibit signs of unpracticed workmanship; but, for charm of style, for eloquence of diction, for shrewd observation of Nature—whether human or otherwise or for glowing appreciation of the intelligent and good and for long suffering charity toward the coarse and evil, we may be sure that we shall not find his superior among all the fiction writers of our time. He calls the story "Norwood; or Village Life in New England," and apparently intends to conduct it on the pastoral model, creating by beauty of description and life-like characterization that interest which it has been too much the custom to seek to arouse by crude sensationalism. The first four chapters are merely introductory, giving us a brief account of the marriage and early struggle together through comparative poverty to competence of Aldah and Rachel Catheart, two of whose children—Barton and Alice—will, it is indicated, be the central figures of the narrative. As examples of the felicity of expression and poetic instinct which pervaded the author's ideas, and the language in which they are conveyed, we quote one or two passages from the columns of the *Ledger*. In describing the village where the principal scene of what he relates was located, he says of certain social peculiarities of semi-rural New England life:

> "The lower class of a New England village is chiefly composed of the hangers-on—those who are ignorant and imbecile, and especially those who, for want of moral health, have sunk, like sediment, to the bottom. Perhaps nowhere in the world can be found more unlovely wickedness—a malignant, bitter, tenacious hatred of good—than in New England. The good are very good, and the bad are very bad. The high moral tone of public sentiment, in many New England towns, and its penetrating and almost inquisitorial character, either powerfully determines men to good, or chains and embitters them. This is especially true when, in certain cases, good men are so thoroughly intent upon public morality that the private individual has scarcely any choice left. Under such a pressure some men act in open wickedness out of spite, and some secretly; and the bottom of society wages clandestine war with the top."

And, speaking of the arboreal glory of which most New England towns can boast, he exclaims:

> "Elms of New England! They are as much a part of her beauty as the columns of the Parthenon were the glory of her architecture!
>
> "Their towering trunks, whose massiveness well symbolizes Puritan inflexibility, their over-arching tops, facile, wind-borne and elastic, hint the endless plasticity and adaptableness of this people;—and both united, form a type of all true manhood, broad at the root, firm in the trunk, and yet yielding at the topyet returning again, after every impulse, into position and symmetry."

Here, too, is a characteristic bit of word painting, put into the mouth of the village physician, Dr. Wentworth:

> "I am willing to ride a mile out of my way, any time, to see the moss in Peak's ravine, and all along the wood on each side of it. How kind of it to creep over decaying things and cover their homeliness with such a cheerful garment! Did you ever think that in the animal kingdom there was no beauty in death? A cow, a dog, or a wounded deer dies, and is soon consumed. They seem to have had their time when alive. But vegetation, with fewer privileges in life, has more completeness after death. Nobody makes shrouds for trees, and so nature takes care of them and hides them under new life—making beauty do sexton's work, and shroud death with the garments of life. I was over yesterday at the ravine, and found an old tree trunk half decayed, on and around which was a garden such as no gardener could make. It lay on the edge of the wood; the stream of the brook had kept its mosses, of which I counted many species, in admirable health and color. Ah, it was like a trunk of emerald! Down on the south side, where the leaves had kept them warm all winter, were bloodroot blossoms, white as snow, shooting up in squads, like white troopers mustering for some tournament; and at the upturned roots was a tangle of blueberry vines, as fine in lines as anything that Raffaelle ever imitated from the ancients, and a great deal more beautiful. Men's eyes make finer pictures, when they know how to use them, than anybody's hands can."

We should not be surprised if the engagement of Mr. Beecher were to prove the most successful experiment Mr. Bonner has yet made in his endeavors to give strength and tone and literary influence to his marvellously popular paper.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "The reports for some time in circulation that General Steedman, of Freedmen's Bureau notoriety, is willing to enter into full fellowship with the Republican party, are thought by some persons to find confirmation in the fact that in his capacity as collector of New Orleans he has made appointments entirely satisfactory to the Radicals of that city."

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BOWDEN'S MOTH PACKET,
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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A movement is on foot to establish an Art Institute in Cincinnati. Those interested in the matter wish to raise $40,000 or $70,000, which is to be expended for a building, containing galleries for the exhibition of works of art, a library of books devoted to the subject of art, and a school for artists.

The Philadelphia papers say the shad catch this season has not been remunerative, and that persons who make a living by it have scarcely made the two ends meet.

There is a clergyman in East Boston who does not want any salary. His society has forced fifteen hundred dollars per year upon him, and he manages to give most of it back in different ways. Every seat in his church is taken.

A correspondent writing from Mazatlan, Mexico, states that it is a place of very great trade with the interior. Millions of dollars worth of goods find their way thither from France and England, yearly; and he wonders what our American merchants are about that they are not on hand to turn an honest penny.

"Have you a Diamond Pickwick?" insinuated rather than asked the urbane Loring of a young lady yesterday. "Indeed, I have not," she replied, "but Alfred has certainly promised me some diamond ear rings."

A Montreal paper says French Canadians still continue to leave the dominion of Canada in large numbers, to seek their fortunes in the United States. One hundred and forty passed through St. Jean d'Iberville the other day, en route for the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

George Francis Train says our modern marriage service should be read thus: "Clergyman—Will you take this brown stone, this carriage and span, these diamonds, for thy wedded husband? You will you take this unpaid milliner's bill; this high waterfall of foreign hair; these affectation accomplishments, and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife? Yes. Then, what man has joined together let the next best man run away with, so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder."

The Congress of Peru, after an exciting debate, has decided that the Roman Catholic religion shall be the religion of the State to the exclusion of every other.

Canning's statue was to be removed from New Palace yard, Westminster, to an obscure vacant lot in the rear, to make room for the Metropolitan Railway, London.

At a Court of Special Sessions in New York, on Wednesday last, a foreigner was brought up before the presiding judge to receive his sentence for beating a woman. The judge asked him: "Did you beat your wife?" The culprit, with a smile, pleaded guilty to the charge, but added blandly, by way of explanation: "But she is my wife, your Honor."

It is reported that a somewhat novel enterprise is soon to be started in New York, in the shape of an association for forming joint stock companies. The capital of the organization will be $5,000,000. Its business will be to furnish capital for mining or manufacturing projects, place them in charge of boards of managers, and put the stock on the market.

During the spring and summer months the amount of fresh fish brought to the Boston market is 400,000 to 4,000,000 pounds per week. These are brought by the Bay boats, about 125 in number, which run in and out every day.

PERSONAL.

—Some very elegant specimens of binding have been presented to the Pope by Bishop Spalding. The entire labor of getting up the works, from cover to cover, was performed in the publishing establishment of John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, another partner of which firm has recently had the honor, never before received by any one in this country, of having conferred on him the position of printer to the Pope.

—Henry D. Jenkins, who, it will be remembered, was arrested two years ago as a defaulter from the Phœnix Bank, New York, is now lying dangerously ill with dropsy, at St. Luke's Hospital. He was removed from the Tombs about the 1st of May, to Ludlow street jail, where he remained until Thursday morning, when his removal to the hospital took place.

—Judge Titus, who occupies the position of Federal Judge in Utah, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury, gave notice that he should deal with polygamy as an offense against the laws of the land and of God. As the jurors are all quite certain to be composed of Mormons, there is no immediate prospect of Mormonism being broken up by this determination of the "excellent Judge."

—Edwin Booth has visited Providence, professionally, by invitation of General Burnside and others.

—Beckwourth, the oldest hunter in the Rocky Mountains, and at one time Chief of the Crow Nation, died lately while on a hunting excursion in the North Park, Colorado.

—The Emperor of Brazil having heard of the desire expressed by Rossini to taste a particular kind of Brazilian coffee, the excellence of which had been greatly praised, has sent to the celebrated maestro a quantity of it, enclosed in a box inlaid with the most precious woods of Brazil, and, it is said, of such excellent workmanship as to deserve a place in the Universal Exhibition.

—Lord Cowley is to be succeeded by Lord Lyons as British Minister to France, an office worth £8,000 a year.

—Bayard Taylor has commenced a new series of letters, in the *Tribune*, under the title of "Random Letters." The first is dated at Gotha, Germany.

—George Alfred Townsend has just arrived home from Paris.

—Mr. John Brougham—abruptly abandoning his projected trip to Europe—will commence an engagement this week at the Olympic, New York, theater, appearing in his own drama of "Po Ginnelli, Musician," which was first acted last summer, at the Winter Garden.

—Alexandre Dumas, says the Paris correspondent of the *Tribune*, has exhibited in shop windows his last publication is of himself photographed on the same card with Adah Isaacs Menken, etc. There are several different poses of this strangely assorted couple; the old Alexandre sitting with A. M. on his knee; he in his shirt sleeves, sitting with Adah, her arm about his neck, etc. The expression is the same in all, that of Dumas being something between that of a supernatural satyr, and the amiable stage father that of the Menken, sham filial fondness, and real stage triumph.

—Mr. Froude, the historian, has gone to Spain, to make investigations with a view to future historical labors. He will, it is said, be permitted to examine the records of the Inquisition.

—General Giuseppe Garibaldi, if it is stated on we know not what authority, has consented to three-fourths of the debt which the Italian Government owes to him, and for the scene of action. He is also to have a command in the Roman war.

—Mr. J. Payne Collier is engaged in preparing for the press a reprint of "England's Parnassus," first issued in the year 1600. The work consists of more than five hundred pages, and contains the choicest selections of not fewer than fifty poets of the reign of Elizabeth, besides many by anonymous authors.

—Senator Sewell, in a speech at Camden, New Jersey, on Thursday evening, in favor of manhood suffrage in New Jersey and the North, said that "General Grant told me ten days ago that South Carolina would force free labor upon New Jersey and the Middle States, and equally before the law. I told General Grant we would take the healthful medicine without rebel force."

—Judge Kelley, previous to his departure for the South, received numerous communications from friends in different localities in the South, inquiring whether he would be willing to meet gentlemen of opposite views in discussion—to which he uniformly replied that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to meet Senator Sumner on Sumter, on the stump, stipulating, however, for himself the right of closing the debate in a half-hour's speech.

—Senator Wilson, in his speech in Charleston last week, said: "I say to you, men of Charleston, your cause is lost, and lost forever. Your State, which had her fortune invested in lands and bondmen, has lost more in proportion to her numbers, than any State in the Union. No State has felt the effects of this rebellion more than South Carolina."

—J. C. Hotten, of London, publishes new editions of the writings of the late Artemus Ward, with the author's last revisions. The volumes bear this notice to rival publishers: "It is my wish that with her, Miss Susan alone the right of publishing my books in England should rest. 'Charles F. Browne, 'Artemus Ward.'

—Dr. Neale's translation of the hymn by St. Bernard, "Jerusalem the Golden," meets with small favor from Dr. Waldegrave, the Bishop of Carlisle. His Lordship has ruled against its use in the service for the consecration of churches. Dean Hook's dictum goes a step further, and rules against singing, that is chanting, the prose version. The Dean deems the old church way of psalmody to be no better than "a scheme of the enemy to keep the people from joining in the beautiful ritual of the Protestant Church."

—Sir James Anderson, of the Great Eastern, was once a type-setter on a Scotch newspaper.

—Mr. Hingston, Artemus Ward's English agent and chief executor, has been made an honorary member of the Savage Club—the favorite club of the literary men of London—as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased humorist.

—The Rev. James Beecher has been invited to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Oswego, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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IRON TANK,
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LEWIS & M'CLURE,
Family Grocers, 346 Liberty St.,
Have for sale "Bollman's" Imperial Wine Vinegar, for table use; pure Olive Oil; Salad Sauce; Winslow's Green Corn; Lima Beans; Succotash; Shaker Hominy; Corn; Turkey Prunes, and Burlington Herring; also, New Mustard. Sugars.

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BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.
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100,000 TOBY SEGARS,
On consignment and for sale by
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FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Beautifully situated on the second bank in the Borough of Rochester, Pa., commanding a fine view of the Ohio river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station; trains for Pittsburgh nearly every hour. Contains Eight Rooms, with Washhouse, Stable, Carriage-house and other outbuildings; about one acre of ground, and plenty of fruit. Price low. Possession given immediately. For further particulars address CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Pa.

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The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.
(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)
Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.
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Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer, having certified our Collars "*free from all harmful ingredients*," BUY NO OTHERS.
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$500 REWARD
Will be paid to any one producing a Medicine with more Curative Properties than
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Genuine Home Testimony,
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All work put into Dry House before keying up. Seasoning and Weaving done with dispatch.
Boxes made to order. TF

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Advantages Claimed.
1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.
2d. CLEANLINESS—A close fitting Rabbit excludes dust and dust.
3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling prevented.
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By an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are flush, one immediately over the other, and rabbited, yet when not closed, they pass each other as usual.
☞ Models to be seen at this office.
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AT BRIDGEWATER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.,
On TUESDAY, April 30th, 1867.
All the Real Estate and Improvements of Joseph Vera, deceased, viz: One Lot of about three-fourths of an Acre, 6 blocks (each containing 2 Lots) by 130 by 150 feet, on one of which is a small Brick House. Also, one Block of 120 by 150 feet, on which is a large brick Brewery, with malt house and kilns complete. Also, one Block on which is erected a large two-story Brick Dwelling, containing 8 rooms and hall on each floor, and basement of two rooms and hall.
Terms—One-third cash, balance in two equal annual payments.
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7s Adm'r of Joseph Vera, dec'd.

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THE LOUISIANA PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY, of New Orleans, are desirous of contracting with an experienced man for boring OIL WELLS on their territory in the Parish of Calcasieu, La., at a stipulated rate and price per foot, to a depth of from six to eight hundred feet, as may be hereafter determined. A first rate 15-horse Engine, with all necessary tools, tubing, casing, cables, ropes, and all the fixtures, such as derrick, and all the requisite appliances, under a good shed, are now on the ground, together with commodious buildings for the accommodation of workmen. Address the subscriber with terms, &c., New Orleans, Box No. 240 Post Office, or at the office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet street.
A. G. FIELDS, Secretary.
New Orleans, April 19, 1867.

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Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, and at Maryland Institute for 1866. Has all the
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And some which are used on no other machine. They never fail to give perfect satisfaction.
Call and see them at
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1 case PRESERVED GINGER, in pots;
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The Tale of Two Cities, though not so uni...really read as some others of Dickens's works, ...one of the most graphic and powerful stories ...ever wrote and will outlive many that have ...ined him more of profit and celebrity. This ...erson edition is a very handsome one, the ...per being better, the pictures more plentiful ...d the binding more elegant than is usual ...h issues from their house.

...NEY AND HIS MEN: A Record of the Adventures ...f that Renowned Partisan Ranger, John S. Mos... ...y, including the Exploits of Smith, Chapman, ...Richards, Montjoy, Thurston, Russell, Glascock ...and the men under them. By J. Marshall Craw... ...ord, of Company B, New York 6th V. Carleton ...& Co., Publishers, John W. Pittock, Agent.

This is the book, whereof Mosby himself ...d there was about as much truth in it as in ...uchausen's Adventures or the Arabian ...ghts; afterward—probably in compliance ...h a demand of the author—qualifying this ...ceptingly unfavorable remark by saying that ...didn't exactly mean what he had spoken, but ...t the narrative contained much that was ex...gerated and imaginary. We should be apt to ...nk it did, without this assurance from one ...o ought to know. Could we believe the ...e of what this enthusiastic historian relates, ...should almost feel inclined to regret the ...clusion of a war which produced and gave ...ployment to so wondrous a band of ...adins. The Knights of the Round ...le, the flower of crusading chivalry, ...Chevalier Bayard, Guy of Warwick, ...ucis the First's Nobles of the Guard, Sir ...lip Sydney, Henry of Navarre, and the rest ...the long list of those whom we have been ...ght to think of as "*sans peur et sans re...che*," fade into insignificance as we read the ...ord of the glorious achievements and exem...ry general conduct of this gang of predatory ...ginian loafers and adventurers. We cannot ...rain from quoting one or two of the conclud...paragraphs of this book, not because they ...tain anything intrinsically worth repeating, ...because they reflect the feelings of a large ...ss of the people—especially the half edu...ed young men—of the South, who pretend to ...lieve that, after doing their best during four ...rs to break up the Union, they were to be ...elved back without conditions or change im...diately it pleased them to lay down their ...nglorious arms. This very free and easy ...nancer has the effrontry to inform us that ...he primary issue of the war upon the part of ...enemies was 'the Union; an unbroken Union.' ...relying upon those professions, we were ...ling upon our surrender to recognize the ...d of fate, frankly and honestly to acknowl...ge our mistake that we had *not* been out of ...Union, but that the Government of the ...ited States is one, and must be as it was, ...us the institution of Slavery. * * * ...en the last gun was fired, with feelings of ...e and confidence, we trusted in the magnan...ity of a conquering foe. Speeches, proclama...s, military orders, inaugural addresses, ...spaper editorials and private discussions ...h our prisoners during the struggle had led ...and the world to believe that the war was ...ged by the so-called Republican partisans in ...d faith and honesty to restore the Union and ...dear old flag. In this we have been disap...nted, as well as in our dreams of independ...ce." Is it possible for the height of impu...nce to further go? The idea of a fellow like ...s, who, in his prowling way, did all he could ...trail our national banner in the dust, talking ...nt "the dear old flag!" The surpassing ab...dity of the idea is the only thing that keeps ...rom kindling one's indignation.

...O NEVINS, THE NEWS BOY; or Street Life in ...London. By Henry Morgan, P. M. C. "Poor Man's ...Preacher." Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. ...That this style of fiction has a popularity of ...own is attested by the fact of Ned Nevins ...ving already reached its fourth edition. There ...a large class of people who are very fond of ...ading about sorrows and sufferings, which ...ay practically never try to alleviate.

...E INITIALS: A Story of Modern Life. By the ...baroness Tautphoeus. Author of "Quits," "Wy... ...lia," "At Odds," &c. Philadelphia: T. B. ...Peterson and Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry ...Miner.

The Initials is a story of modern life; not ...actly, however, of the life of to-day, but the ...e of half a century ago. Our grandmothers ...nt into extacies of sadness and delight over ...e love vicissitudes which form both basis and ...perstructure of its plot, just as our daughters ...-day become excitedly absorbed in the highly ...assioned sensationalism of Miss Braddon, or ...ow sympathetic over Mrs. Southworth's emo...nal sentimentality. These reprints of almost ...rgotten romances that were once popular have ...ry generally been successful, and the Messrs. ...terson will, no doubt, find a market for this ...articular venture.

...OLORADO: A SUMMER TRIP. By Bayard Taylor. ...New York: G. P. Putnam & Son. Pittsburgh: ...Davis, Clarke & Co.

...A republication in book form of the letters writ...n by Mr. Taylor to the New York *Tribune*, ...hile he was making his last year's extended ...ur of the West. The descriptive powers of ...e author, his faculty of close and rapid obser...ation, his knowledge of the hard and practical ...d his appreciation of the beautiful and esthe...c, are all well known. These qualities he ex...bits to better advantage in the letters that ...me fresh from his pen while traveling than ...his more elaborate works of poetry and fic...on. This volume, moreover, is not only en...rtaining reading; it is full of the most valuable ...e information relative to the resources of our ...oundless domain on the other side of the Rocky ...ountains.

...HE RICH HUSBAND: A Novel. By Mrs. J. A. ...Riddell, Author of "George Keith," "Maxwell ...Drewitt," "The Rich Husband," "Phemie ...Keller," "Too Much Alone," &c. Philadelphia: ...T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry ...Miner.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The Allegheny County Soldiers' League will hold a meeting to-night at their hall, No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

BASE BALL.—The Triumph Base Ball Club, of Allegheny City, announces itself open to challenges from any junior club in the State.

IMPROVEMENT.—The front of the Diamond Market building is being newly painted, and will present a much improved appearance when finished.

BOARD OF CONTROL.—A stated meeting of the Allegheny Board of Control will be held in the Fourth Ward School House, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHARTER GRANTED.—A charter has been granted to the South Pittsburgh Co-Operative Association, of which J. H. Creighton is President. A meeting was held at the Public School House last evening, and books opened to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Association.

PERSONAL.—Capt. A. A. Cavanah, of the Cleveland Fire Department, has received a leave of absence for ten or fifteen days, and will visit this city for the purpose of inspecting the fire alarm telegraph, etc. The Captain may rely upon receiving a cordial welcome at the hands of our firemen.

LABORERS NEEDED.—A letter received at this office from Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, states that all kinds of labor is in good demand at that place and at remunerative prices. The town is healthy, and industrious men will have no difficulty in finding employment.

CONSOLIDATION DISCUSSED.—At the meeting of the Mechanics' Lyceum, of Birmingham, on Saturday evening, the question, "Would Consolidation with Pittsburgh benefit the boroughs on the south side of the Monongahela river?" was ably debated by D. C. Ripley, Sr., on the part of the affirmative, and by Moore Noble on the part of the negative.

RAPID TELEGRAPHING.—A telegram was handed in at the Western Union Telegraph Office, this city, at 3:45 P. M., on February 25th, which reached its destination, Cardiff, South Wales, at 8 o'clock P.M. of the same day, creating quite a sensation among the good people of that place, as it was the first dispatch ever received there from the United States. By calculating the difference in time, the reader will ascertain that the message went through with extraordinary rapidity.

AN OLD SOLDIER GONE.—We are called upon to announce the death of General Samuel L. Iselt, which occurred on Saturday at his residence in Lawrenceville. The deceased had reached the advanced age of seventy-two years, and was well-known in this community. He was a native of Louisiana, and participated with distinction in the Florida war, in which he had a command. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The body has been embalmed by Mr. W. H. Devoge, undertaker, and will be placed in the receiving vault of the Allegheny Cemetery, and from thence will be removed to Louisiana.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Aman, residing on Clark street, in the Sixth ward, and formerly employed as a conductor on the Oakland Passenger Railway, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday, by swallowing laudanum. It appears that he has been strongly addicted to this habit for some time past, and his wife approached him for it, which led to domestic difficulties. In view of these facts he became despondent, and procured a quantity of laudanum, of which he took a large dose. His purpose was discovered, however, and a physician summoned. Remedies were promptly administered, the would-be-suicide relieved of the laudanum, and he was doing well at last accounts. He has been separated from his wife three months.

County Agricultural Society---Meeting of Board of Managers---No Location for the State Fair Yet Selected.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held yesterday morning, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., St. Clair street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of changing the boundaries of the Fair Grounds. The members present were Messrs. Brush, Guy, Haven, Hill, McKelvy, Gen. J. S. Negley, G. G. Negley, Parke, Keller, Jennings, Verner and Young. Hon. John H. Ewing presided, and Wm. Anderson, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

Judge Parke submitted a correspondence from A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, stating that the meetings held in several newspapers, that the present Norristown had been chosen as the place of holding the next State Fair, was utterly without foundation, as no location had yet been selected. The correspondence was accompanied with a basis of agreement upon which the State Fair would be held in the city.

On motion, Jared M. Brush and James Verner, Esqs., were added to the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the State Society in regard to holding the Fair here—the latter in the place of Hon. Moses Chess, who is in Europe, being a delegate to the Paris Exposition.

The committee having this matter in charge, which now consists of Messrs. Jennings, Negley, Keeler and Brush, have full power to make terms with the State Society, and there is every reason to believe that they will succeed in making favorable to the holding of the Fair in Pittsburgh.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th inst.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 17. J. G. Davis vs. Daniel McCarey.
No. 18. J. G. Davis vs. Charles C. Small.
No. 19. F. E. Miller vs. Thomas Wilson.
No. 22. John McClure vs. R. Armstrong's ex'r.
No. 23. Cooper Negley vs. Jacob Negley.
No. 24. Samuel Stevenson vs. Wm. P. McCabe.
No. 25. Samuel Stevenson vs. Alfred McCabe.
No. 26. Edward McCullough vs. Wm. Wilson.
No. 27. Frederick Ringley vs. Ezekiel Merriman.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 98. M. S. Mellon vs. M. S. Moorhead et al.
No. 107. Gibson Eakin vs. Gangwisch Oil Co.
No. 108. Hannah J. Lyle vs. Margaret A. Wilson.
No. 118. Caleb Mashier, Jr., vs. C. W. Bolasch.
No. 123. Joseph Pennock vs. Conrad A. Smith.
No. 124. R. E. Hughes vs. Jones & Laughlin Co.
No. 127. W. T. McClung vs. James F. Duncan.
No. 128. Hugh Mehaffey vs. Wm. R. McLain & Co.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Borough of McKeesport vs. Watson Mains. Appeal from judgment of Justice Barry. Verdict for plaintiff for $30.19.

Francis M. Lyech vs. Margaret Bradie. Action to enactment for a lot of ground in Third ward, Allegheny. Verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages and six cents costs.

Patrick Sullivan vs. Patrick Kelley. Plaintiff took a nonsuit.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

Pittsburgh Acid Works vs. William Smith. The plaintiffs alleged that they contracted with defendant, who is proprietor of the Pittsburgh Foundry, Ninth ward, to furnish them with several castings, among which were a large still with top, two small stills, goose necks, etc. These castings, which were to be of good iron, and in every respect, were delivered to and received by the plaintiffs, and the price agreed upon paid to the defendant. It was further alleged that the castings were defective, not sound and utterly useless for the purposes for which they were intended, and action was brought to recover damages sustained in consequence. The defendant denied the allegations in regard to the unsoundness of the castings, and claimed that they were delivered any ordinarily wrought. After several witnesses had been examined plaintiff took a nonsuit.

Susannah Mehan vs. Wm. French. This is an action in ejectment for sixteen acres of land in Moon township. In 1858 the property in dispute was conveyed to Wm. Mehan and wife by J. & Jas. Dickson and wife, and five years afterwards was sold at sheriff's sale to Wm. French, the latter, in 1865, the husband of plaintiff died and it is now claimed that the title reverted to the heirs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge McCandless.

The May term of this Court commenced yesterday morning. The list of grand jurors was called, but as only eight of those summoned answered to their names, the charge of the Court was deferred.

On motion of Daniel H. Miller, Esq., James R. Butterfield and Joseph M. Gazzam were admitted to practice in the District and Circuit Courts.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

CORNER LOAFERS ARRESTED.

The Allegheny night watch arrested three young men at the corner of Federal and Shanapin streets, on Sunday night, for corner loafing. They were placed in the lock-up, but were released shortly afterwards upon giving security for their appearance for a hearing. The names they respectively wrote down were thought their corner loafing, but not taking heed, they were arrested.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

A white man named John Debold was arrested by officer Scott, on a charge of committing an assault and battery on a colored man. The colored man stated that while passing through the Market House on Saturday night, he was assaulted by three or four men, who beat and abused him outrageously. At the hearing, he failed to identify Debold as one of his assailants, and the latter was accordingly discharged.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

VIOLATING THE BRIDGE ACT.

Hugh Boyle, tax collector at the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, appeared yesterday and instituted suit against a man named Sneeder, a butcher residing in Allegheny, charging him with violating the bridge act. Sneeder is accused of having trotted his horse and buggy on the bridge, on which occasion he was fined a dollar several times not to do so. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

FOUR CHARGES.

Manus Klein was arrested and taken before this magistrate yesterday, four informations having been made against him. Two informations were for assault and battery and surety of the peace, preferred by S. Stein, and the other two for the same offense, H. Livingston being the prosecutor. The prosecutor in each case keeps a saloon, and Klein caught him violently, called him a thief, and threatened to shoot him bodily, in consequence of which he was committed on the 30th ult. The parties concerned in the cases are all Jews, and reside on Third street. The cases were all settled satisfactorily by the defendant paying the costs.

[Before Alderman Lindsey.]

CUTTING HIS BOARD BILL.

Mrs. Lucinda Pultz, a resident of Webster street, made an information against Andrew Patterson, charging him with obtaining board under false pretenses. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

[Before Justice Janney, of Lawrenceville.]

RELEASED ON BAIL.

John Lindsay *alias* John Smith, and Gustavus Patrick, who were committed to jail a few days since by Justice Janney, on a charge of maliciously mischief and assault, were released yesterday, having entered bail for their appearance at Court for trial.

BROUGHT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Sheriff Robert Stockton, of Beaver county, arrived in Allegheny city a day or two since, having in custody two prisoners named John H. Hayes and George Curtis, whom he conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, the former to undergo an imprisonment of four years each, for horse stealing.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Catharine Landran yesterday lodged complaint against David Butler, for maliciously mischief. She alleged that while Butler was going down Wylie street with a wheelbarrow, the defendant drove over the barrow with his wagon and smashed it. The accusation was held for a hearing.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The event of the season will be the production this evening of the famous spectacular play, the "Black Crook," which has been in preparation for more than two weeks. New and gorgeous scenery, elegant costumes and wonderful mechanical appliances have been provided to give the play a perfect representation as it has at Niblo's, New York. Many of the scenes are truly splendid, the last scene of all, "The Palace of Diamonds," with its shower of dew-drops, excelling anything in the scenic line ever produced on the Pittsburgh stage. Dances, marches and combats, and interesting dialogue, make up an attractive play, and it is anticipated that the "Black Crook" will have a lengthy run.

THEATER.—Another large audience greeted Charley White's Combination last evening. The performance throughout was enthusiastically applauded, thus indorsing the wisdom of Manager Smythe in engaging this popular troupe. An attractive bill to-night.

VARIETIES.—Manager Myers's cosy little theater continues to maintain its popularity with the amusement-loving public. The entertainment here was never better, and the management is always up to the times and ready to please.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The engagement of Mr. Murdoch is causing quite a commotion, and the admirers of the legitimate drama and acknowledged histrionic talent anticipate much enjoyment during the sale of seats commences at Meller's, on Thursday.

MASONIC HALL.—The Apocalypse continues to attract crowded audiences to Masonic Hall. It will be exhibited again this evening.

THE OAKLAND TOWNSHIP HOMICIDE.

Further Particulars---Arrest of Young McCloskey---Coroner's Inquest.

Mention was made in Monday morning's COMMERCIAL of the killing of a young man named Joyce by a man named McCloskey, at a tavern in the vicinity Lock No. 1, on the Monongahela river. The following particulars of the fatal affray have since been obtained: It appears that on Sunday evening a party of young men consisting of James McCloskey, John Joyce, James O'Hanlon and others, assembled at Charles Welter's tavern, in Oakland Township, near the Two Mile Run, for the purpose of drinking ale. After imbibing several glasses each, a dispute arose between O'Hanlon and Joyce about a young girl of their acquaintance, Joyce claiming she have superseded O'Hanlon in her affections. The dispute was carried on for some time, when Joyce becoming angry, threatened to whip O'Hanlon, and rose from his seat as though about to carry out his threat, when McCloskey interfered and said that O'Hanlon was the proper man to fight with him, but if he desired a fight with McCloskey would fight him. They then approached each other, when McCloskey struck Joyce a violent blow behind the left ear with his fist, felling him to the ground, and afterwards kicked him several times on the body. Joyce were immediately separated, and he was picked up, when he was found to be in a dying condition, and a few moments afterwards expired. McCloskey left the tavern immediately after the affray, and upon hearing of Joyce's death delivered himself up to the police, who brought him into the city about three o'clock yesterday morning and placed him in the watch-house, where he yet remains.

Dr. A. C. Murdoch yesterday, at the instance of Coroner Clawson, held a post mortem examination on the body of deceased, and found that the axis of the cervical vertebræ had been dislocated, a bruise was visible on the left temple, and a slight cut was visible on the left temple, as if the deceased had struck some object in falling. The Doctor was also able to determine whether the blow had produced the dislocation, or whether it was sustained by falling heavily upon the floor.

The deceased was about twenty years of age, was a muscular man and fully developed. He had been employed for some months past at Messrs Evans, Clow & Co.'s pipe manufactory, and boarded at the house where the affray occurred. McCloskey is eighteen years of age, and was employed at Kirkpatrick's rolling mill. He is a son of Manus McCloskey, a well-to-do coal dealer. He has heretofore borne a good reputation for peace, and appears to fully realize the position in which he is placed.

The Coroner impannelled a jury yesterday, and the investigation of the matter will be commenced at the Mayor's office this morning at nine o'clock.

THE SPROUL MURDER.

Bird and Whittaker Identified as the Murderers---They are Committed for Trial.

John Bird and Thomas Whittaker, the parties who were arrested in the Pittsburgh jail a month since, on suspicion of having committed the murder of Mr. David Sproul, at his residence in Washington county, on the night of the 15th of March last, and who were subsequently removed to the Washington county jail, took a hearing yesterday morning at ten o'clock, before Judge Acheson, President Judge of the Washington County Courts. The hearing took place in the borough of Washington, the county seat. Bird and Whittaker were brought from the jail to the house of Mr. Sproul, by Miss Sproul, sister of the murdered man, in a close carriage, so that the full effects of abuse, she having been gagged and tied by them after the murder of her brother. The accused were both incarcerated in jail, to await the April or May term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County.

It has been the general opinion in Washington county that the wrong parties were in jail, and that the real murderers were at large. Many believed that Miss Sproul has set at rest all doubts as regards their having been connected with the murder, and that Whittaker and both residents of this city, and have not borne the best of reputations. Bird has served the State frequently for pocket picking, and is a graduate of the Penitentiary. Whittaker has also served the State, an enviable reputation, being well known as a notorious bounty jumper.

Base Ball at Kittanning.

KITTANNING, May 4, 1867.

A match came off on the grounds of the Hiawatha, on Saturday, 4th instant, between the Hiawatha and the Eureka Base Ball Club. The Eureka was the challenging party. The game was called at half after five. Innings were played. Below we append scores:

HIAWATHA.	O.	R.	FUREKA.	O.	R.
Smith, R. F.	1	3	Hood, 1. F.	1	2
King, 3d B.	1	3	Rober, 1st B.	2	0
Hutch'n, 2d B.	1	3	Sloan, C.	2	0
McConnell, C. F.	2	6	Patton, 3d B.	2	0
Crum, C.	2	3	Barclay, R. F.	2	0
Bainter, S. S.	1	3	Sloan, 2.	4	0
Hays, P. 1st B.	1	7	Clack, C. F.	3	0
Marshall, L. F.	2	3	Hood, S. S.	3	0
Barclt, P.	2	6	McWilliams, 2d B.	1	0
Total	15	47	Total	15	2

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
Hiawatha	21	7	3	11	5	47
Eureka	2	0	0	0	0	2

One home run made by Hays of the Hiawatha.

Umpire—Samuel Hiawatha, E. J. Schmauk, for Eureka, John Crill.

The Championship Scuffling Match.

All the preliminaries for the grand aquatic contest between Jimmy Hamill and Walter Brown having been satisfactorily adjusted, both men have gone into training in earnest, and from now until this day two weeks hence, the time fixed for the race, will endeavor to get themselves in perfect rowing trim. Speculation on the result is now the leading question, many hold to the belief that it will be a close contest. On the other hand the friends of each of the champions are respectively confident. One thing is certain, if the day is fair, and that is the time and place for the race to be made in the country, it will be true we hear of the time made by the respective contestants during the past few days.

SOMETHING TRULY MARVELOUS.—At no period has there ever been introduced to the public a more truly marvelous medicine than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Before it we publish an account of a wonderful cure effected by it in this city, giving the name and residence of the patient. This mixture seizes the disease at once and destroys it entirely. Although it is the most powerful, there is no time and times here in our midst by different persons, who have yet to learn of its first failure. This is an astonishing fact. It was well-known during the lifetime of the late Dr. Holmes, who lived so long among us, that he possessed many valuable medical receipts. Surely among them all not one could have bestowed such untold blessings on suffering humanity as Holmes's Sarsaparilla Mixture. It is a great public boon and has placed Dr. Holmes among the benefactors of the present age. For sale by all respectable druggists. Wholesale and retail agents for Western Pennsylvania, Messrs. Hamilton & McKenna, druggists, corner of Market street and the Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!—The place to buy your White Goods is at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN a splendid stock of white and fancy China Linen and fine Lawns, of superior quality, and newest styles. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

FIGURED PERCALES SHIRTS at Putnam's & House, No. 72 Fifth street.

SPLENDID LINEN SUEETINGS.—A large assortment at the dry goods store of J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT LEAVE the city without visiting the Photographic Gallery of B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

WHITE SHIRTS, with plain, puffed and fulled points, at Putnam & House, No. 72 Fifth street.

FRENCH POPLINS.—Very desirable and handsome, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

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BEAUTIFUL WHITE MARSAILLES QUILTS, very desirable and cheapest in the city at the dry goods store of J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street.

DR SOTO when he visited the shores of America, sought long and arduously for the "Spring of Perpetual Youth," that those who bathed therein might never grow old in appearance. People of our day in part discovered a substitute for this unfounded spring in Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, a few applications of which gives to white or gray hair that dark, strong and glossy appearance peculiar to youthful beauty. Any of our readers doubt this, let them try a bottle and be convinced of the truth of our assertion.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 257 Liberty street.

HANDSOME and cheap artificial flowers at Abel & Co's., 54 St. Clair street.

REMOVAL.—Grover & Baker's sewing machines removed from No. 18 to No. 105 Fifth street, two doors below the Cathedral.

WHERE TO GET SUITED.—In any of the latest styles of Silk, Cassimere (black or pearl), stiff or soft brims, youths or boy's hats, in felt, cloth or straw, children's hats and caps of all kinds, subscription, at Graham & Byrne's, No. 52 St. Clair street, where everybody may be suited.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part. You have n't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that

You have n't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your system grows worse day by day. Bitter pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought around for all that.

Why haven't you tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Friend, on whom Fever and Ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? O, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the recognized medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics.

Rosston's Recipes.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Use milk instead of water if you wish them very nice, sprinkle the batter, stir quickly and bake at once in small sizes.

LIGHT BISCUIT.—One quart of flour; three tea spoonsful of Rosston's Powder; one heaped table-spoonful of butter or lard; run the shortening into the flour; then add the powder, and mix well together; dissolve a little salt in enough cold water or sweet milk (a coffee cupful is about the quantity required) to make a dough as can be conveniently handled; flour the hands, and make it into round smooth balls, or roll out and cut; place them in a greased pan, and immediately bake.

SILVER CAKES.—Mix together two teacupsful of white sugar and a half tea-cupful of butter, then add the whites of four eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; add to this one tea-cupful of cold water, and after it is well combined, stir in three tea-cupsful of sifted flour—sprinkle two tea-spoonsful of Rosston's Powder over the batter, and stir briskly for five minutes.

GOLD CAKE.—Make like silver cake, only use the yolks of four eggs, and instead of mixing the sugar and butter together, first beat up the yolks, then add the sugar and stir it well; next the butter, and so on.

CUP CAKE.—Half a cup of butter, one cup of cold water, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs and two tea-spoonsful of Rosston's Powder. In mixing, follow the directions for silver cake.

Send to your grocer; ask for ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER.

The Ladies' Friend.

Send to your grocer, ask for Rosston's Yeast Powder. The only pure and richly deserves the name—"Ladies' Friend." Branch House, No. 355 Liberty street, (up stairs,) Pittsburgh.

BEST BRANDS of Extra Family Flour at J. Kohen & Bro.'s, grocers, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

THOMPSON, at 240 Liberty street, has acquired a reputation as a manufacturer of Brushes, and dealer in Notions, that is surprising when we consider his commencement from a small capital. He has gradually increased his stock and reputation for fair dealing and low prices, till now his establishment is known all over the country, and the variety of his goods is wonderful. Fire-works from China, Cutlery from England, and Fancy Goods from Paris, Scotch Clay Pipes from Scotland, Toys from Germany, and one thousand other articles from all parts of the world. Give him a call and examine the stock for yourself.

IT RARELY OCCURS that so splendid a stock of merchant tailoring goods and gentlemen's furnishing goods are seen in the Iron City, as may now be examined at the store of Schoenmer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street. The most fashionable and beautiful garments for gentlemen and youth that are seen in public come from Opp, the tailor. This is the only place in the city you can procure a full fashionable suite at anything like a reasonable price.

THE AMATEUR CONCERT.—The sale of secured seats for the amateur concert to be given on Thursday next, opened yesterday morning at Messrs. H. Kieber & Bro.'s music store. Their rooms were thronged early, and in the afternoon tickets enough had been sold to constitute a good audience. But the Academy of Music is large; from all the seats in it the stage can be seen and the performance heard. And we would advise, by all means, those who wish to participate in the great musical May festival, to call on Messrs. Kieber, where they will secure seats without extra charge.

$30 Reward.

If the "Indian Herb Doctor" fails to describe disease, and tell the patient what ails him, completely or illness, without receiving any information from them.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife
In Nature's Garden, nor in Life;
Withstood our hand we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

One Feather, whom all goodness fills,
Through every Herb and Flower distils
The simple herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, are sweet.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Leaf—
These shall speak in touching power,
Of Nature's Grief.

No charge for consultation or advice. Office No. 194 Liberty street.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

S Lindsey, Jr & Co, 50 barrels flour; W H Wallace, 70 gridirons, 2 pots and 2 kettles; Hemingway, Hartupee & Co, 1 case, 10 boxes tobacco; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 box axes; C H Voigt & Co, 11 barrels whiskey; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 box, 1 barrel glassware; Jones & Laughlin, 1 box machinery; Bruce, A & Co, 1 box machinery; Bruce, A & Co, 1 box machinery; Bruce, A & Co